

REMARKS

In response to Examiner's election of species requirements, Applicants acknowledge provisional election of a composite fabric article having a reverse plaited circular knit construction (claims 17-20). Claims 1-3, 11-16, and 26-40 are generic. Claims 1-40 remain pending in this application, with claims 6, 10, and 21-25 withdrawn from consideration as being drawn to a non-elected species. Claims 1, 5, 7-9, 29, 35, and 36 are currently amended. Claims 11-14, 18, 26-28, 31, and 37 are previously presented. Claims 2-4, 15-17, 19, 20, 30, 33, and 38-40 are original. Claims 32, 34, and 41-61 are canceled, without prejudice. No new matter has been introduced.

35 U.S.C. § 112

Claim 29 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant regards as the invention.

Examiner states, as the reason for rejection, that the term "air cover" is not a term of art, and it is unclear what the meaning of this limitation is supposed to be. Applicants have amended claim 29 to more clearly define the scope of the claimed invention. As amended claim 29 recites, in pertinent part: "spandex is added to the yarn at the outer surface in air jet cover." Applicants submit that the term "air jet cover" is a term of art in the field of fabric production. As described, for example, in U.S. Pat. 5,698,321 to Selivansky at col. 3, lines 6-10: "[i]n air jet covering, [a] covering yarn is blown around [a] spandex yarn by a turbulent spiral air jet." Thus, Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, and 32-36 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Pat. No. 5,364,678 to Lumb et al. (Lumb; Our Ref. 10638-056001).

Applicants have amended claim 1 to more clearly define the scope of the claimed invention. Applicants describe and claim a composite fabric article including multi-filament

interlaced yarns forming a fabric body of knit construction. The fabric body has an inner surface having at least one region of raised fibers or fleece formed thereupon, and an exposed outer surface having a non-continuous coating including discrete coating segments of coating material disposed in one or more discrete areas on the exposed outer surface in a pattern corresponding to predetermined regions of the fabric body prone to abrasion and pilling during use. The coating serves to bind individual yarn fibers together in bound groupings and to enhance abrasion resistance of the outer surface.

Lumb describes a composite fabric material including an inner fabric layer, an outer fabric layer, a windproof and water resistant barrier layer disposed between the inner and outer fabric layers, and an adhesive layer for adhering the inner and outer fabric layers to the barrier layer (col. 2, lines 12-16). However, Lumb neither teaches nor suggests a composite fabric article having a non-continuous coating disposed in one or more discrete areas on an exposed outer surface of a fabric body. An objective of the Applicants' invention is to provide a non-continuous coating on a fabric body to prevent pilling and abrasion of the fabric in regions on an exposed outer surface of the fabric body that are prone to these phenomena. Lumb describes an adhesive disposed between fabric layers of a composite fabric for adhering the layers to one or more intermediate barrier layers (col. 3, lines 27-36; *see also* FIGS. 2 and 3, and related descriptive text).

Accordingly, Lumb does not describe all of the features of the composite fabric article of claim 1, and, therefore, Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn. As claims 2-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 33, 35, and 36 depend from claim 1, Applicants submit that claims 2-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 33, 35, and 36 are allowable for at least the same reasons. Claims 32 and 34 have been canceled, and as such, the rejection is now moot with respect to claims 32 and 34.

Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 15, and 32-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Pat. No. 5,922,433 to Scherbel.

Scherbel describes an interlining fabric for reinforcing the front portion of fabric garments (col. 1, lines 7-9). The interlining can include a knit fabric base including multi-component fibers (col. 3, lines 36-37; col. 4, lines 35-37). According to Scherbel, one side of

the knitted fabric can be napped and a hot-melt adhesive can be applied to the other side (col. 4, lines 38-42). However, Scherbel neither teaches nor suggests a composite fabric article comprising a non-continuous coating including discrete coating segments of coating material disposed in one or more discrete areas on an exposed outer surface of a fabric body and in a pattern corresponding to predetermined regions of the fabric body prone to abrasion and pilling during use. Rather, according to Scherbel, the adhesive makes it possible to bond the interlining fabric to the front portion of the fabric garment; i.e., the adhesive is disposed between adjacent fabric layers, and not on an exposed outer surface of a fabric body. Furthermore, not only does Scherbel fail to disclose a coating disposed on an exposed outer surface of a fabric body, Scherbel also fails to teach or suggest the application of a coating in one or more discrete areas that correspond to areas of a fabric body that are prone to abrasion and pilling during use.

Therefore, since Scherbel fails to disclose all of the features of the composite fabric article of claim 1, Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn. As claims 2-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 33, 35, and 36 depend from claim 1, Applicants submit that claims 2-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 33, 35, and 36 are allowable for at least the same reasons. As mentioned above, claims 32 and 34 have been canceled, and as such, this rejection is now moot with respect to claims 32 and 34.

Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 32, and 33 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Pat. No. 5,789,058 to Usher et al. (Usher).

Usher describes a loop material for use in a hook and loop connector (col. 1, lines 3-6). The loop material includes a knit fabric having a back coating of thermoplastic resin opposite a loop surface (col. 1, line 60-col 2, line 1; *see also* col. 2, lines 27-41). Usher neither teaches nor suggests a composite fabric article comprising a non-continuous coating including discrete coating segments of coating material disposed in one or more discrete areas on an exposed outer surface of a fabric body and in a pattern corresponding to predetermined regions of the fabric body prone to abrasion and pilling during use. According to Usher, the thermoplastic resin is extruded onto the back of the fabric between an embossed pressure roll and chill roll (col. 2, lines). The fabric is supplied into a nip, which is being supplied with the thermoplastic resin,

between the embossed roll and the chill roll (col. 2, lines 27-32). Usher employs the embossed roll to prevent adhesion of the loops into the thermoplastic resin of the back coating (col. 2, lines 37-38). More specifically, there is nothing in Usher that suggests that the back coating is non-continuous, rather, according to Usher the embossed roll merely ensures that only a portion of the loops are embedded in the thermoplastic resin when the backcoated fabric is cooled (col. 2, lines 40-41).

Furthermore, Usher fails to teach or suggest the application of a coating in one or more discrete areas that correspond to areas of a fabric body that are prone to abrasion and pilling. In fact, according to Usher, "[t]he particular embossing configuration on the roll ... is not, per se, part of the invention so long as the selected configuration contacts the loop side of the fabric ... to allow sufficient free loops to provide the holding and peel characteristics of the hook and loop connector to perform the intended function." (Col. 2, lines 51-56). Usher also fails to teach or suggest the application of a coating to an exposed outer surface of a fabric body. Rather, Usher describes that "[i]n practice, the fabric ... would be connected to a supporting structure." (Col. 1, lines 51-53). Thus, in practice, the back coating is disposed between opposing layers.

Accordingly, Usher does not disclose all of the features of the composite fabric article of claim 1, and, therefore, Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn. As claims 2-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 15, and 33 depend from claim 1, Applicants submit that claims 2-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 15, and 33 are allowable for at least the same reasons. Claim 32 has been canceled, and as such, this reject is now moot with respect to claim 32.

Claim 39 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over each of Lumb, Scherbel, and Usher.

Claim 39 recites: "The composite fabric article of claim 1, wherein the non-continuous coating is applied by a single head rotary screen."

The Examiner states that "such a limitation is merely a process of manufacturing step in a product claim. '[E]ven though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process

claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process.' citing *In re Thorpe*, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Even if the coating were not applied using a single head rotary screen [in Lumb, Scherbel, and/or Usher], it still meets the structural limitations of the claimed product because the claim only requires that it be non-continuous, which [Lumb, Scherbel, and/or Usher] anticipate." (See March 31, 2006 Office Action, pages 8-10).

Without conceding the validity of the Examiner's position with respect to original claim 39, Applicants present amended claim 1 as novel in view of the cited references, and respectfully requests that this rejection be reconsidered in light of such amendment.

35 U.S.C. § 103

Referring to MPEP §§2144-2146, in a rejection for obviousness under 35 USC §103(a), the teachings of the reference may be modified in order to meet the claim, but there must be suggestion or motivation, either in the reference itself or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference. There must also be reasonable expectation of success, and the prior art reference must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations (emphasis added).

Claims 13 and 26 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lumb in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,896,758 to Rock et al. (Rock '758; Our Ref. 10638-041001). Claims 13 and 26 have also been rejected as being unpatentable in over Scherbel in view of Rock '758. Applicants presume that these rejections are based upon the Examiner's interpretations of Lumb and Scherbel with respect to claim 1, and submits that the features missing from Lumb and Scherbel with respect to claim 1 are also missing with respect to dependent claims 13 and 26.

Rock '758 describes a three-dimensional double-face knit fabric, including a first fabric layer made from a stitch yarn, a second fabric layer made from a stitch yarn, and a pile yarn interconnecting the two layers (col. 1, line 64-col. 2, line 4). With respect to claim 13, the Examiner acknowledges that neither Lumb nor Scherbel teach the claimed tenacity of the yarn

fibers, and adds the Rock '758 reference for teaching that incorporating yarns with a tenacity of between 6 and 12 grams per denier into a knit fabric will increase abrasion and tear resistance of the fabric. (See March 31, 2006 Office Action, pages 10-11, citing Rock '758 at col. 3, lines 6-11). Regarding claim 26, the Examiner acknowledges that neither Lumb nor Scherbel teaches including an elastomeric yarn, and adds the Rock '758 reference for teaching that incorporating elastomeric yarn into the knit will enhance softness and flexibility. (See March 31, 2006 Office Action, pages 10-11, *see also*, e.g., Rock '758 at col. 3, lines 12-14). However, Rock '758 fails to provide the subject matter missing with respect to the primary references. Specifically, Rock '758 does not describe a composite fabric article comprising a non-continuous coating disposed in one or more discrete areas on an outer surface of a fabric body and in a pattern corresponding to predetermined regions of the fabric body prone to abrasion and pilling during use.

Furthermore, Applicants have not found, nor has the Examiner articulated, any motivation any of Lumb, Scherbel, and/or Rock '758 that would have led a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the fabric material of Lumb or the interlining fabric of Scherbel to include all of the elements recited in claim 1, let alone claims 13 and 26. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of claims 13 and 26 as unpatentable over Lumb in view of Rock '758, and as unpatentable over Scherbel in view of Rock '758 be withdrawn.

Claim 16 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lumb in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,804,011 to Dutta et al. (Dutta). Claim 16 has also been rejected as being unpatentable in over Scherbel in view of Dutta. Applicants presume that these rejections are based upon the Examiner's interpretations of Lumb and Scherbel with respect to claim 1, and submits that the features missing from Lumb and Scherbel with respect to claim 1 are also missing with respect to dependent claim 16.

Dutta describes a stretchable fabric laminate including a composite layer bonded to a layer of elastic fabric by a discontinuous pattern of an adhesive (col. 4, lines 38-40). The Examiner adds the Dutta reference for teaching that polyurethane applied discontinuously to a knitted fabric gives satisfactory results with high strength. (See March 31, 2006 Office Action, pages 11-12, citing Dutta at col. 10, lines 55-67). However, Dutta fails to provide the subject

matter missing with respect to the Lumb and Scherbel references. Specifically, Dutta fails to describe a composite fabric article comprising a non-continuous coating disposed in one or more discrete areas on an outer surface of a fabric body and in a pattern corresponding to predetermined regions of the fabric body prone to abrasion and pilling during use. Rather, according to Dutta, the discontinuous adhesive pattern maintains the elastic fabric in intimate contact with the composite layer (see, e.g., col. 5, lines 29-32). More specifically, the discontinuous adhesive pattern is disposed between the elastic fabric and the composite layer, and not on an exposed outer surface of a fabric body. In addition, not only does Dutta fail to teach or suggest a coating disposed on an exposed outer surface of a fabric body, but Dutta also fails to teach or suggest the application of a coating in one or more discrete areas that correspond to areas of a fabric body that are prone to abrasion and pilling during use.

Furthermore, the Examiner has not proposed, nor do the Applicants find, any motivation in any of Lumb, Scherbel, and/or Dutta that would have led a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the fabric material of Lumb or the interlining fabric of Scherbel to include all of the elements recited in claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants request that the rejections of claim 16 as obvious over Lumb in view of Dutta, and as obvious over Scherbel in view of Dutta be withdrawn.

Claims 17-20 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lumb in view of Rock et al., U.S. 2001/0046580 (the '580 Publication; Our Ref. 10638-005002). Claims 17-20 have also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scherbel in view of the '580 Publication. Applicants presume that these rejections are based upon the Examiner's interpretations of Lumb and Scherbel with respect to claim 1, and submits that the features missing from Lumb and Scherbel with respect to claim 1 are also missing with respect to dependent claims 17-20.

The '580 Publication describes a double-face fabric article having opposite raised surfaces (paragraph 2). The double-face fabric article includes a knitted fabric body having a technical face formed by a micro-denier filament stitch yarn and a technical back formed by a micro-denier filament loop yarn (paragraph 4). With respect to claim 17, the Examiner

acknowledges that neither Lumb nor Scherbel teach using a reverse plaited circular knit construction, and adds the '580 Publication for teaching that using a reverse plaiting technique in circular knit fabrics can provide dynamic thermal insulation properties. (See March 31, 2006 Office Action, pages 12-13, citing the '580 Publication at paragraphs 7 and 8). Regarding claim 18, the Examiner adds the '580 Publication for teaching that the loop yarn should be greater in size than the stitch yarn for improved insulating performance. (See March 31, 2006 Office Action, pages 12-13, *see also*, e.g., the '580 Publication at paragraph 21). Regarding claims 19 and 20, the Examiner adds the '580 Publication for teaching a loop yarn having a dpf of from 1.5 to 0.5 (paragraph 19) and a stitch yarn having a dpf from about 3 to about 0.5 (paragraph 20). However, the '580 Publication fails to provide the subject matter missing with respect to the primary references. Specifically, the '580 Publication does not describe a composite fabric article comprising a non-continuous coating disposed in one or more discrete areas on an outer surface of a fabric body and in a pattern corresponding to predetermined regions of the fabric body prone to abrasion and pilling during use.

Furthermore, Applicants have not found, nor has the Examiner articulated, any motivation in any of Lumb, Scherbel, and/or the '580 Publication that would have led a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the fabric material of Lumb or the interlining fabric of Scherbel to include all of the elements recited in claim 1, let alone claims 17-20. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of claims 17-20 as unpatentable over Lumb in view of the '580 Publication, and as unpatentable over Scherbel in view of the '580 Publication be withdrawn.

Claims 26-29 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lumb in view of Rock et al., U.S. 2002/0122914 (the '914 Publication; Our Ref. 10638-025001). Claims 26-29 have also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scherbel in view of the '914 Publication. Applicants presume that these rejections are based upon the Examiner's interpretations of Lumb and Scherbel with respect to claim 1, and submits that the features missing from Lumb and Scherbel with respect to claim 1 are also missing with respect to dependent claims 26-29.

The '914 Publication describes a double-face fabric including a fabric body having a technical back formed by a filament loop yarn and technical face formed by a filament stitch yarn, wherein the filament stitch yarn can include elastomeric material (paragraphs 6 and 7). With regard to claims 26 and 27, the Examiner adds the '914 Publication for teaching that it is known to plait spandex fibers into a knitted fabric. (See March 31, 2006 Office Action, pages 13-14; *see also*, e.g., the '914 Publication at paragraph 6). Regarding claims 28 and 29, the Examiner suggests that modifying the process of incorporating elastomeric yarns into the knitted fabric would have little material effect on the final knitted product. (See March 31, 2006 Office Action, pages 13-14). Assuming without conceding that the Examiner's assertions with regard to the '914 Publication are correct, the '914 Publication still fails to provide the subject matter missing with respect to Lumb and Scherbel. The '914 Publication does not teach or suggest a composite fabric article comprising a non-continuous coating disposed in one or more discrete areas on an outer surface of a fabric body and in a pattern corresponding to predetermined regions of the fabric body prone to abrasion and pilling during use.

Furthermore, Applicants have not found, nor has the Examiner articulated, any motivation any of Lumb, Scherbel, and/or the '914 Publication that would have led a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the fabric material of Lumb or the interlining fabric of Scherbel to include the non-continuous coating of claim 1, let alone claims 26-29. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of claims 26-29 as unpatentable over Lumb in view of the '914 Publication, and as unpatentable over Scherbel in view of the '914 Publication be withdrawn.

Claims 30 and 31 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lumb in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,352,518 to Muramoto et al. (Muramoto). Claims 30 and 31 have also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Scherbel in view of Muramoto. Applicants presume that these rejections are based upon the Examiner's interpretations of Lumb and Scherbel with respect to claim 1, and submits that the features missing from Lumb and Scherbel with respect to claim 1 are also missing with respect to dependent claims 30 and 31.

Muramoto describes a composite elastic filament including a sheath component composed of a fiber-forming thermoplastic polymer and core component composed of a fiber-forming elastomer (col. 2, lines 7-11). With regard to claim 30, the Examiner acknowledges that neither Lumb nor Scherbel describe using core sheath fibers with the core being elastomeric, and adds Muramoto for teaching that elastomeric core fibers with a thermoplastic sheath offer a fiber with good stretch recovery and excellent feeling to the wearer (*See* March 31, 2006 Office Action, pages 14-15, citing col. 1, line 65-col. 2, line 5). However, Muramoto fails to provide the subject matter missing with respect to the primary references. More specifically, Muramoto fails to teach or suggest a composite fabric article comprising a non-continuous coating disposed in one or more discrete areas on an outer surface of a fabric body and in a pattern corresponding to predetermined regions of the fabric body prone to abrasion and pilling during use.

Furthermore, Applicants have not found, nor has the Examiner articulated, any motivation any of Lumb, Scherbel, and/or Muramoto that would have led a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the fabric material of Lumb or the interlining fabric of Scherbel to include the non-continuous coating of claim 1. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of claims 30 and 31 as unpatentable over Lumb in view of Muramoto, and as unpatentable over Scherbel in view of Muramoto be withdrawn.

Claims 37, 38, and 40 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(c) as being unpatentable over Lumb in view of Rock et al., U.S. 2002/0025747 (the '747 Publication; Our Ref. 10638-044001). Applicants presume that this rejection is based upon the Examiner's interpretations of Lumb with respect to claim 1, and submits that the features missing from Lumb with respect to claim 1 are also missing with respect to dependent claims 37, 38, and 40. Furthermore, the Examiner has not proposed, nor do the Applicants find, any motivation in either Lumb or the '747 Publication that would have led a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Lumb's fabric material to include all of the elements recited in claim 1, let alone claims 37, 38, and 40.

As explained above Lumb describes a composite fabric material including an inner fabric layer, an outer fabric layer, a windproof and water resistant barrier layer disposed between the inner and outer fabric layers, and an adhesive layer for adhering the inner and outer fabric layers

to the barrier layer (col. 2, lines 12-16). The '747 Publication describes a multi-layer composite fabric including an inner fabric layer, an outer fabric layer, and a barrier consisting of an adhesive material disposed therebetween (paragraph 27). A person with skill in the art, upon reading Lumb and the '747 Publication, would not have been motivated to modify Lumb's fabric material to include a non-continuous coating disposed in one or more discrete areas on an exposed outer surface of a fabric body.

Furthermore, assuming without conceding that a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify Lumb by combining Lumb with the '747 Publication, there is no indication that the combination would have resulted in a composite fabric article having a non-continuous coating disposed in one or more discrete areas on an exposed outer surface of a fabric body as covered by claim 1. The Examiner has asserted that it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use between 0.25 and 2.5 oz/yd² of adhesive, as taught by the '747 Publication, in the fabric of Lumb. (See March 31, 2006 Office Action, page 15). But the result of this combination still would have been a fabric material that would not have included all of the features of claim 1 since the '747 Publication fails to provide the subject matter described above as missing with respect to Lumb. Specifically, the '747 Publication neither teaches nor suggests a composite fabric article having a non-continuous coating disposed in one or more discrete areas on an exposed outer surface of a fabric body. More specifically, not only does the '747 Publication fail to disclose a coating disposed on an exposed outer surface of the composite fabric, but it also fails to teach or suggest the application of a coating in one or more discrete areas that correspond to areas of the composite fabric that are prone to abrasion and pilling in use. Rather, the '747 Publication describes an adhesive disposed between inner and outer fabric layers of a multi-layer composite fabric to create a barrier for adjusting air permeability of the fabric (see, e.g., paragraph 35). Accordingly, claims 37, 38, and 40 are not obvious in view of the combination of Lumb and the '747 Publication, and Applicants request that the rejection of claims 37, 38, and 40 as unpatentable over Lumb in view of the '747 Publication be withdrawn.

The Examiner has provisionally rejected claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-20, and 26-40 on the ground of non-statutory obviousness-type double patenting as unpatentable over: claims 1-10 of copending Application No. 10/650,098 (Our Ref. 10638-052002); claims 1-27 of copending Application No. 10/960,402 (Our Ref. 10638-082001); and claims 1-34 of copending Application No. 11/001,893 (Our Ref. 10638-085001).

Without conceding the validity of the Examiner's position with respect to original claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-20, and 26-40, Applicants submit that the claims, as amended, define subject matter patentably distinct from the claims of the above referenced copending applications. Specifically, none of the above referenced applications include claims directed to a composite fabric article comprising a non-continuous coating disposed in one or more discrete areas on an outer surface of a fabric body and in a pattern corresponding to predetermined regions of the fabric body prone to abrasion and pilling during use, as recited in amended claim 1. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be reconsidered in light of the amendments to claim 1.

The Examiner has also provisionally rejected claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-20, and 26-40 on the ground of non-statutory obviousness-type double patenting as unpatentable over claims 1-20 of copending Application No. 10/911,855 (Our Ref. 10638-070001). Applicants submit herewith, for consideration by the Examiner, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 3.73(b) and 1.321, a proposed terminal disclaimer that, if submitted upon issue of a non-provisional rejection, would overcome this rejection. Accordingly, Applicants traverse the provisional rejection of claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-20, and 26-40.

Applicant : Moshe Rock et al.
Serial No. : 10/700,405
Filed : November 4, 2003
Page : 20 of 20

Attorney's Docket No.: 10638-067001

CONCLUSION

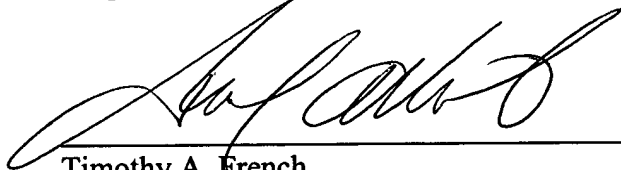
Applicants submit that this application is now in condition for allowance. Early favorable action is solicited.

No fee is believed to be due for this Amendment; however, if any fees are due, please apply such fees to Deposit Account 06-1050, referencing Attorney Docket No. 10638-067001.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: _____

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